LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Miss Lucy Stone on Woman's Rights.

Miss Lucy Stone, of Boyton, delivered her second lectuse, in Metropolitan Hall, on Tuesday evening, on the
subject of "Woman's legal and political disabilities." The hall was not more than one third full. After the exhibition of a good deal of impatience on the part of the audience, the fair young lecturer at length came on the platform accompanied by four ladies, and the same number of the other sex. Miss Stone were the Bloomer costume, making of black silk, and, with her hair closely cut, she presented a rather bisarre appearance; but as she proceeded in her lecture, and warmed up with the subject, she presented a rather bisarre appearance; but as she proceeded in her lecture, and warmed up with the subject, she became rather handsome. She said she wished to speak to night of the political and legal disabilities under which women suffered. One who was a stranger to this country might espect to find that the grand truths of the Declaration of Independence were carried out. But it is otherwise. Instead of finding its truths put in practice, he finds one shalf of the population living under laws to which their consent has never been obtained or asked. It was given to our fathers to announce the reception of the equalities of the race, and when they uttered their truths manhood throughout the world paused to histen, and the crushed man's heart heat in the hope of the realization one day of the blessings of liberty for himself. But they only announced these words of equality, and were not big enough to carry them out. The French mation, just like this sation, could speak of equality, fraternity and unity; but a Gorthe truly said. "Words are good, but they are not the best." In this question of woman's political equality id on not state ask of you is to make your that simple active consistent the presentation shall be a right to all citizens except to women. Politically, the women of this country here or existence except as a basis for the ratio of representation. But the residence of the politically were consistent or excisence except as a basis for the ratio of representation. The drunkard recling out of the gutter can go to the polit and vote. And even the negro whom you rate down as only fit to cacry the coal hod—if he own enough of dirt—has a right to the clearly the coal hod—if he own enough of dirt—has a right to the elective franchise. So that we Americans rate your wives and daughters below the drunkard, the foreigner, and the negro, and then you often us gallantry. You tell us that women never have voted—that there is no procedent for it. We want no precedent—women can make them for the substant high proceeded in her lecture, and warmed up with the subject, she became rather handsome. She said she wished to speak to night of the political and legal disabilities a fortune of ten thousand dollars, and her hasband having died a month after, his relatives came and claimed, and obtained two thirds of that fortune. It was mean, but it was no meaner than the laws which permitted it. Every woman should secure to herself her property in some way. There are different arrangements in all States by which this can be done. We complain of the act of the law, and then see whether or not a wife has not a right to seek to enact laws for herself. If there be a woman who does not want the right to vote, that woman ought to blush and not we, and if any man tell us that we ought not to have a right to vote he is no man, and ought never to have been born. The mother has no right to the rehidren, but her husband, drunken and profligate as he may be, has a right by law to the custody of her children. Oh, men, ask us to trust you! We have trusted you too long, and this is the way you treat us. We will not trust you more, and woman must ask for herself that the be co-sovereign with man. Not only is the married woman right to make a will. Who ever heard of a married woman news as man having a will of her own. In one of the Western States it is provided that foels and insine persons, and married women cannot legally make a will. Wish to heaven that the daughters of this land would never commit matrimony without making, as a sine qua non, that such legal disabilities should be removed. If that was acted resolutely on, a twelvemonth would not elapse until all the unjust laws should be removed. If that was acted resolutely on, a twelvemonth would not elapse until all the unjust laws should be removed. If that was noted to the second the property of you, and we have a right to vote, and you tannt us as being massish. Mee, it is not worthy of you, and we have a right te expect of you to join hands with us, and help us to state the content of the right to vote, and you tannt us as being massish. Mee, it is not worthy of you, and we have a right te expect of you to join hands with us, and help us to st mannish. Mee, it is not wortby of you, and we have a right to expect of you to join hands with us, and help us to attain our legal and political rights. Let there be perfect equality and let it not stand as a record in the middle of the nineteenth century, that in the law there a distinction of sex. Take a lesson from the great Legislator of the universe, who does not hold woman as lees amenable to his laws than man. Let woman know that she is an integral part in the fabric of the human society, and instead of intellectual pigmies, you will find noble women by your side. Let us have all our actions on the golden rule, and what you would not wish to have done to you do you not to chees.

Father Gavazzt's Lecture to the Industrial Classes.

The Tabernacle was crowded on Tuesday evening or the occasion of Father Gavazzi's lecture to the industrial classes and the Irish Catholics. The reverend gentleman commenced by speaking of the opposition which, he said, the Catholic Church bad always shown to the reading of the Bible. This, he contended was against the whole teaching of Christ, who desired that the people should know and learn the Word of God. Christ said he came inte this world, not to destroy the law, but to confirm it. Christ came into this world to preach to mankind, not to obey blindly the priests. Go and search the bulls of the Popes-search the pastorals of the Archbishops and Bishops. No. Christ did not say this, but he told us to search the Scriptures. St. Paul says, in his First Epistle, search the Scriptures. St. Paul says, in his First Episte.
"Ty the spirit." He said to the Gallicians, "Examine my decrimes, and if they agree with the Word of God chey them; and if not, I advise you to anathematics my write." If you coier to be good Christians, try your priests by the Word of God. But the Church of force of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Linch of Rome for this because she desires to extall the Rome forbid the reading of the Bible, then the Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Christ. The Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Christ. The Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Christ. The Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Christ. The Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Rome is an above the primitive Church of Christ. The Church of Rome is now and mankind safe and free. Duti take would lose her power. The Word of God is sulficient to make all mankind safe and free. Duti very priest teaches you to prefer the authority of the Church to the authority of God, and if he forbid you to read it, oh, Romish Catholic, disobey your priests, your independence of the authority of God, and if he forbid you to read it, oh, Romish Catholic, disobey your priests, your independence of the surface of the surface of the authority of the North Navy of the St. The Church to the authority of God, and if he forbid you to read it, oh, Romish Catholic, disobey your priests, your independence of the surface of the "Try the spirit." He said to the Gallicians, "Examine my doctrines, and if they agree with the Word of God

"Put him out!" and "Go on!" "Go on!") It is impossible to go on while this disturbance continues. I pray the ladies to have no fear. I have nothing to repeat upon this point. It is impossible to preveat me, however, from having a right to say what! believe to be the truth and reason. I desire to shew that Irishmen in America, who are no more under the control of the priests, are resultenes, and that they will not lose that character because five or six here may create a disturbance. I don't wish it to be said that the Irish came here to disturb the audience. If people think, however, to strike terror to my heart by groam and hisses, they are mistaken. (Immense cheering) The popish system is cause it supports the superstition of the people. In Ireland the Romish clergy are worshipped as gods. I know that when I was in heland some Catholics said, "No matter how severely they were treated by their priests, that they should not speak against them for fear they would go to hell and the devil. (Applause) Fear nothing, my dear brethren, but believe me. [Laughter and cheers.) Fear only for your pockets, because in order to relieve you from your fear, you must pay them for saying a mass for your soul. The lecturer here proceeded to speak of what he called the superstitious belief of the Irish people in relation to St. Patrick, and called the remarkable stories that are related of his piety lies and falsehoods, framed for the purpose of imposing upon the credulity of the people. He also remarked that he had been misrepresented in the Irish American in what he said of Irish servant girls in this country; he did not, as that paper falsely accused him of endeavoring to do, intend to create a prejudice against those girls and thereby injure them. He had nothing to say against them; when he did speak of them he referred to those who were educated here in converts by these femile Jesuits, for he believed they were sent as spies into the families of Protestants.

Board of the Ten Governors of the Alms House The Board of the Ten Governors of the Alms House mat on Tuesday afternoon, at the Rotunda, the President in the chair. Messrs. McLaughlan, West, Williams, Duger Townserd, and Herricks were present.

The requisitions for the coming week were read, in which several corrections were made. The presentment of the Grand Jury, in reference to the

The presentment of the Grand Jury, in reference to the late fatal occurrence at the Tombs, was read, and also a communication from Mr. Edmonds, the keeper of the City Frison, asking the Board to suspend their opinions on the matter until a careful and scientific examination had taken place.

A communication was read from Dr. Covel, denouncing the city prison in strong terms for its damaness, and the cells being too small and low.

N. B. Blunt, District Attorney, who was present stated that he visited the cell in question. He complained of the pipes, which, he said, were liable to being stopped up, creating a feetid smell, which sometimes found it way into the Court of Sessions. When there were heavy rains the vater rises from the ground in the prison. The Board were well awave that when the building was being erected steam engines were continually employed in pumping the water from the site. Some immediate measure should be taken in order to remedy the great evil. He recommended the sale of the building, as the Court of Sessions would soon remove from that building to their new court house in the Park.

Mr. Hersens offered a resolution requesting the Common Council to appoint a committee of conference to meet with a committee of the Board of Governors, and petition the Legislature to engower the Board of Supervisors to raise funds for the surpose of erecting a new prison. This resolution was adopted.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

The fellowing statement shows the number of patients

The second secon	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		SERVICE STREET	
remaining in the h	ospitals to	I the week	ending A	BEIL
1853 :				
Bellevue Hospital.				
Lunatic Ayshum				
Lunatic Aysium		*********		
Alms House and H	ospitai	CARRELINES.	*******	
Penitentiary				
Do. Hospital				
Small Pox do				8
Destable Thesi	*******			
Randall's Island				, L,
Do. Hospital				
City Prisen				Ž.
Workhouse				
merapouse	********			
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Dooresse		1/03/07/1		

Decrease. 96
Number remaining April 16, 1853. 4,950
Received during the week ending April 23 647

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I .- TROTTING. On Tuesday, April 26, a purse of \$150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, was trotted for by Lady Vernon and Kemble Jackson, which was won by the mare in three straight heats. Mountain Maid and Flash were also entered for the purse; but the former was out of order, having taken a severe cold after her last race, and the latter was not forthcoming when called for. Kemble Jackson, in this race, exhibited a degree of speed, at times, truly astonishing; while at others, he would break up, and run and act very badly. Whether this was occasioned by the want of skill on the part of his driver and trainer, or is the nature of the beast, time will tell; as, we understand, his owner has put him under the tuition of that celebrated horse-master, Hiram Woodruff. It was thought by those who pretend to know,
that he was experimented too much with in this race;
for if it were right to trot with iron rods reaching from
his collar to his bit, to hold his head up, the first two
heats, it was wrong to take them off in the third, and
substitute a Dutch collar, with his head free, instead; or,
were vera. Kemble has a great many important engagements this season, and as he is, undoubtedly, the fastest
stallion in the country, it is to be hoped that Mr. Woodruff may break him of his few, but very important, faults.
Lady Vernon appeared and acted well throughout the
race. She is one of the handsomest mags on the turf; of
a beautiful dapple gray color, splendid symmetry, fine
style and faulthess action. the tuition of that celebrated horse-master, Hiram Wood-

lady vernon appeared and acted well throughout the race. She is one of the handsomest mags on the turf of a beautiful dapple gray color, splendid symmetry, fine style, and faultless action. She is owned by Jacob Somerindyke, and is engaged to perform in several races during the trotting season.

When it was known on the track that neither Mountain Maid nor Flash would contend for the purse, Lady Vernon became the favorite, and the odds on her increased rapidly, until 160 to 40 became the current rates previous to the start. There was a good attendance, and the track was in a tolerably fair condition.

First Heat—Lady Vernon won the toss for place. After two or three attempts they started evenly, and went nicely round the upper turn, the mare leading a little. She began opening the distance down the back stretch; and the horse, probably not liking the manner he was rigged, broke up and fell off half a dozen lengths. He was brought down to a trot at the half mile pole: but before he settled, he broke up again, which threw him so far behind that his chances were completely out for the heat. The mare came home leisurely, in 241.

Second Heat.—The odds on the mare increased. Soon after the start, the horse broke up, and loped and bounced along until near the quarter pole, the mare in the meantime making a wide space between herself and her unfortunate epponent. She had gained so worth before the horse recovered, that she had little to do but keep steady and jog home. She reached the stand in 2.39, half a dozen lengths ahead.

Third Heat.—As in the two previous heats, the horse tree to a new the force up, and the mare won easily. Time, 2.41%. The

NEW ORIEANS RACES .- UNION COURSE .- TURSDAY, April

3 years old ______ dest. _____ dest. ______ dest. ______ fire, 3.45—3.4214 _____ four saturday, April 16.—Jockey Club purse \$666, four

in five
R. Fen Broeck's ch. g. Arrow, by Boston, cut of
Jeannetteau. 3 years old.
A. L. Bingaman's ch. f. Hilariot, by imp. Glencee. dam Fanny Wright, 4 years old.
J. L. Imlay's gr. c. Pickaway, by Boston, dam
by Big Archy.

Time, 1.524-1.514-1.514.

Superior Court-Part First.

Defore Chief Justice Oakley.

Armit 27—Hermann F. Timme and Wife vs. Leidy Bilger—This was an action of assault and battery against the defendant, who is a police officer of this city. The facts of the case are these.—Some jewelery had been stolen by a youth, who had taken it to the store of this Mr. Timme, who is a watchmaker and jeweller in the Bowery, and there be exchanged it with Mr. Timme for a ring; a search warrant was taken out by the owner of the jewelry, and placed in the hands of the defendant, who went into the store of the plaintiffs, when it is said that resistance or interference was offered, and that an assault and battery, as is alleged, were committed on the wife of Mr. Timme, by defendant, in the execution of the warrant. No evidence was offered for the defence. The case was submitted to the jury, who found a vendict for the plaintiff.—\$50 damages, which carries co.ts.

The Wife Murders SENTENCE OF EXECUTION ON FITZGERALD AND NEARY.

Hon. Judge Edwards and Aid. Peek and Doherty, presiding.
Arkn. 27.—The Court this moraing was densely crowdedin every part, by persons anxious to witness the solemn
scene that was about to be enacted—the sentence of two
men to execution, for the murder of their wives.
Fitzgerald looked do vacast and serious. Occasionally e would raise his head and look with eagerness towards

the bench, his eyes twinkling with restlessness and anxiety. 6

Neary exhibited the same listless manner and apparent ndifference to his awful fate that marked his bearing throughout the trial.

Neary exhibited the same listless manner and apparent indifference to his awful fate that marked his bearing throughout the trial.

THE SINTENCE ON THOMAS NEARY.

The District Attorney (Mr. N. B. Blunt) rose and said—May it please the Court, I move for judgment of the Court in the case of Thomas Neary, convicted of the murder of his wife.

The Clerk (Mr. Henry Vandervoort) then, in the usual form, asked the prisoner what he had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him.

The prisoner made no reply, but his counsel Mr. Morrison, was proceeding to state that the evidence showed that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and that the jury, by their recommendation to mercy, clearly evinced a desire that the prisoner's life should be spared.

The Judge said the observations of counsel were out of place. We have taken that into consideration.

Mr. Morrison's desire was that the Court, in sentencing, would extend the time for execution to the longest period allowed by the law, so that application could be made in the proper quarter for the commutation of his sentence. The Judge then, in addressing the prisoner, said—

Thomas Neary, you were indicted for the murder of Mary Neary, and after a trial by an intelligent and impertial jury, you were found grilly. You had the services of faithful and able counsel, and everything that ingenuity could suggest was urged in your behalf; but your defence wholly failed. The crime of which you have been convicted was attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Your victim was the wife whom you were been convicted was attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Your victim was the wife whom you were been onvicted was attended with circumstances of your children, and there is in evidence that she rever treated you otherwise than with kindness. The last expressions which she uttered to the friends who visited you on the evening previous to the faila event, showed that she felt a solicitude for your welfare. But for some motive, which it

The District Attorney moved the judgment of the Court on Patrick Fitzgerald, also convicted for the murder of his wife.

Mr. A. A. Phillips (Judge elect) said: "If the Court please, the prisoner for whom I appear has no further answer to make, than, through his counsel, to state—although he is aware that his statement will not affect the judgment of the Court—that the pistol was in her hand during the struggle, in the course of which it was discharged, and that he had not the remotest intention of taking her life."

The Judge then, addressing the prisoner, said:—Patrick Fitzgerald, you, also, were convicted of the murder of your wife. The testimony given upon the trial showed that you had not been happy in your domestic life. You and the deceased had frequent and angry quarrels. Like the unfortunate man whose sentence has just been pronounced, you, too, have been intemperate my your habits; and to this is to be traced, not only the misfortunes of your life, but the fatal crime which has placed you in the position which you now occupy. You have been convicted of one of the greatest crimes known to human or divine laws, and the only hope which is left to you is in the forgiveness of that Being whose commands you have violated. The sentence of the Court is, that on the seven teenth day of June neat you be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And may God have mercy on you sou!"

Fitzgerald bowed, and said "Amen!" Both prisoners werere moved by Mr. Henry Bertholie, and other deputy sherifis.

The court then adjourned sine die.

puty sheriffs.

The court then adjourned sine die.

Chilted States District Court.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

APRIL 27.—At the opening of the Court this morning opinions were delivered in the following cases:—

Henry Couldard at Anthony L. Bleecher.—An agreement with the master of a ship to pay the passage price of a third person across the sea is a maritime contract, and a direct and not a collateral undertaking, and the master may maintain an action upon it in his own name. The master of a ship belonging to the United States, authorized to transport property and passengers an freight, can enforce a contract for passage therein, in his own name, the same as if she was a private vessel. A naval officer may charge and receive a per centage on freight for the care and transportation of specie, precious stones, &c., from one port to another, on board a ship of war, if not prohibited by law, and for parity of reason might enforce an agreement to make compensation for a personal passage. The contract in this case being with the libellant, he can sue upon it in his own name, whether the recovery belongs to him or he is liable to account over to the United States government for the amount. Decree for \$150, with interest from commencement of suit.

Augustus Zerega and others as, Educard A. Gee and others.

Suit for freight on bill of lading from Liverpool to this port. A lot of iron was delivered to respondents by the libellants in this port, in a very rusty condition, produced by water or soda ash stains. The bill of lading had a reservation written on it "ship not accountable for rust," and the libellants proved that the cargo was put

port. A lot of iron was delivered to respondents by the libellants in this port, in a very rusty condition, produced by water or soda ash stains. The bill of lading had a reservation written on it "ship not accountable for rust," and the libellants proved that the cargo was put on board at Liverpool badly rusted. The proof was that the iron was properly stowed in the ship, and that barrels of soda ash, laden on board, were also properly and securely stowed in the sides of the ship, and in the usual manner in relation to the stowage of iron with it. Hed that the shipowners were not lable for the damage to the iron without proof that the rust was received on board, and for want of proper stowage and care. Decree for the full freight, with leave, however, on application of the respondents, to open the case for further proofs to the want of due care and attention by the master to the cargo, or in stowing the iron or soda ash on board.

James W. Phillipt vs. the Ship Woodsides at sea, was without fault of either vessel. Leaving the Woodsides, at the instant of the collision, by the master and crew, in the night time, and supposing her to be sinking, was not an abandonment of her, so as to render her a derellict. The Conqueror, by laying to during the night, at the request of the master of the Woodsides, to see if assistance could be given the latter in the morning, committed a deviation, and thereby forfeited her policy of insurance. The Woodsides and her cargo were in impending peril. The Conqueror, by restoring her master and crew to her the next day, rendered a beneficial service, which if not articly a salvage service, was one of a maritime character, for which the libellants are entitled to compensation. The service was without danger or exposure to the libellants, and without actual diversion from her track, (both vessels being bound to this port,) and caused but trifling delay to her progress, the wind being ahead, and very light. No compensation for the service being offered by the owners of the Woodsides, t

and he cannot be made answerable for it. Decree for respondent with costs.

John H. Mott et. Elisha Ruckman.—A ship is answerable for shipstores necessary to her voyage supplied her in her home port on the application of her mester, unless it appear credit was given to him, or the owner therefor, personally. The owners of such ships are also liable for such stores if sold on the credit of the ship and owners unless the sellers have notice that the purchase is made by the master for a charterer, and not for the owner. An asssignce of the slebt who has paid its full amount can maintain an action in his own name for its recovery. The assignce being fully released by the assignce, is a competent witness for the latter, although he admits, on cross examination, that he does not believe he should suffer the assignce to be a loser should he fall to recover the debt of the respondent. When an owner charters his ship or lets her on shares, the hirers to victual and man her and pay all expenses of navigating her, he becomes discharged from personal responsibility to her crew for wages and for her necessary shipstores and supplies, if the seamen or those sho furnish supplies have notice she is so navigated. The charterer or nirer becomes then owner of the voyage, and the real owner is absolved from his personal liability as such for his are such comes the owner of the voyage, and the real owner is absolved from his personal liability as such for the debts of the ship. Thestrong current and tenor of the authorities go no farther than to transfer to the substituted owner for the voyage the liabilities of the actual owner, in case of notice of such substitution, actual or implied. But the doctrine is laid down in broader terms in a recent decision in a United States Circuit Court, so as to exonerate absolutely the real owner in case of such charter party, even if the creditor knew the charter was to supply the vessel at his own charge. In the present case, the charter party was by deed under state of such charter party, even and he cannot be made absenced.

pondent with costs.

John H. Most vs. Elisha Ruckman.—A ship is answera-That is not enough to revoke the agency of a mover of z ship, either in respect to the ship or owner, and the respect to the ship of the ship or owner. Armit 27.—An order hereinted to the ship of the ship or owner, and the respect to the ship of the ship or owner, and the respect to the ship of the ship of the ship or owner, and the respect to the ship of the sh

with interest at six per cent from the time of fling the libel, March 5, 1852, with costs to be taxed.

Williams T. Dubois us. the Schooner T. B. Abeel, her tackle, de.—Points ruled in the opinion of the Conti.—1.—The sloop of the libellant had lowered her mainsail, in the East river, with intent to come into dock near Maiden lane. When from fifty to ninety yards from the pier, not perceiving room to enter the pier, were round on her jib, and headed across the river. 2.—The wind was east of north, and the tide ebb, erroneously charged in the libel to have been flood. 3.—The movement of the sloop, whether to get an offing and come back for a berth, or to anchor off, was according to the usual navigation at the place, and prudently and properly conducted of it self, and her crew were propely stationed to navigate her and keep a lookout. 4.—The schooner T. B. Abeel, coming down the East river from the Sound, with the wind free, and on the tide, was running parallel to the piers, and about the same distance from them as the sloop; and after the sloop had come round was from 100 to 200 yards above her. She was fully manned, but gives no preof that she had a lookout properly stationed forward. 5.—The sloop was running very slowly through the water, and at the time of the collision had run out of the eddy ninety to a hundred yards from shore, and touched the tide channel. 6.—The sloop was holding when they came to a situation to see each other 7.—There was not running into the track the sloop was holding when they came to a situation to see each other 7.—There was no time after the two vessels were within two hundred yards of each other that there was not sufficient serious for the sloop. 8.—The sloop was guilty of no wrong movement, after she came round and stood across the river, which contributed to produce the collision. 9.—The schooner running upon a free and fresh wind at right angles to the sloop, which was under a jib sail only, had the power, if used in time, and was in law bound, to avoid the sloop. This is

Supreme Court-General Term.

Judges Edwards, Mitchell, and Roosevelt, presiding APRIL 27 - The People vs. John J. Hicks - This case came up en certiorari from the decision made by Judge Morris The following are the points submitted by the District

Hon Judges Edwards, Mitchell, and Roosevelt, presiding.

Avan. 27—The People et. John J. Hicks.—This case came up an certiforari from the decision made by Judge Morris The following are the points submitted by the District Attorney.

The return of the Sheriff acts forth a valid legal commitment, sufficient on its face to protect the officer. The validity of the process, in form and substance, so far as is apparent upon its face, it is presumed will not be questioned. The return by an officer from an action of false imprisonment, cannot be impeached upon habes corpus. The true remedy is a direct processing by certification of the process upon its face, and the process upon its face, and the process upon its face and admitty cannot in the process. Before the statute, at common law, the return if a sufficient upon its face, was conclusive, and none of the facts contained in it could be controverted. [3 Hill. Appendity p. 658, note 30, and cases there cited.] 1. The statute has so far altered the common law as to permit, by see 48. R. S., p. 569. the party to deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or allege any fact, &c. 2 Now, the material facts here referred, to are the existence and validity upon its face of the process set forth in the return—not the existence of the facts contained in the process.—[Peonle vs. Cassell 5 Hill, 107. People vs. Bessac, 4 Barb. L. C. Roff. p. 33, 3 Hill, supra.] It never was intended by this section to authonize an inquiry into the vanidity of writs and other processes, further than as appeared upon their face. A contrary rule would lead to endless perplexity and confusion. Thus, if the Sheriff should return that he held the party by civil process, regular upon its face, and is sued out of a court or by an officer having general jurisdiction. Thus, if the Sheriff should return that he held the party by civil process, regular upon its face, and is sued out of a court or by an officer having general jurisdiction of the officer is a court or officer has particular pro

pendent of the common law, power to emborice obedience to his lawful orders express power to sublish for the contempt is conferred by statute-2 R. S. p. 748, sec. 44; 2 R. S. p. 274, sec. 279, &c. The decision of Justice Morris was erroneous, and should be reversed.

The case was argued by Mr. Blunt, 'District Attorney, and Mr. Ogden Hoffman on the part of the people, and the decision is reversed.

Superior Court—Part Second.

Before Hon. Judge Boswo: th.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION—SMART DANAGES.

APRIL 27.—Ephraim Thomas against Joseph P McBarrow.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for the seduction of Caroline Thomas, aged about eighteen, and a daughter of the plaintiff. It parties all resided, at the time of the offence charged, in l'ottsville, Pa., in humble circumstances; and under an alleged promise of marriage the defendant succeeded, in the month of June, 1851, in seducing the plaintiff's daughter. She subsequently removed to this city, under the protection of an uncle residing here, and in June last gave birth to a male child, which is now living with its mother. The latter was in court with her infant, and testified that the defendant was a suitor of hers, and under a promise of marriage, which she confided in, he accomplished her ruin. For the defence it was contended that the plaintiff was lewd and immoral in her general conduct. With the exception of one witness the evidence was all documentary. Mr. D. R. Taylor, her counsel, made an cloquent appeal to the jury on her behalf, who rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$3,000.

John Westfall is the Hudson Fire Insurance Company of Now Fork—This was an action for \$1.000, the amount of an insurance effected in the year 1852, by the plaintiff with the defendants, on his store and fixtures, situate at No. 12 Christopher street, which were totally destroyed by fire. For the defence it is contended that the use of camphene was expressly prohibited in the policy, and that on the night of the Fire, and previous thereto, the plaintiff used camphene, and that the policy of insurance was thereby rendered void. Adjourned.

Second Ward District Court.

Second Ward District Court.

Before Judgy O'Connor.

APRIL 27—Alonxo W. Palmer and wife vs. William Niblo.—This was a suit brought to recover certain articles of female apparel, lost on the 31st January at Niblo's Garden, on the occasion of a ball given there by the Twelfth regiment. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff and wife, with some friends, attended the ball, and the ladies left with the attendant certain articles of dress to keep until called for, and took a ticket for the same; that at a late hour the articles, on being called for, were not to be found; and this suit was brought for the value from Mr. Nible. It further appeared that there was a special agreement made in relation to this ball between bir. Niblo and the committee of the Twelfth regiment, wherein it was stipulated that the theatre, &c., should be devoted to the exclusive use of the regiment and their guests for the ball, who profided ample accommodation for the ladies and gentlemen in their dressing rooms and throughout the house, and the "premises were to be devoted exclusively to the use of the regiment." It was shown that the surrender of the premises was given to the police committee of the regiment, who expressed their satisfaction, and entered into possession. It was also in evidence that no charge was made for the keeping of the articles claimed, and that the profits, if any, were received by the regiment, and not by Mr. Niblo.

Under this state of facts, his Honor the Judge decided that no contract, express or implied, existed between the guests and Mr. Nible, and that the Twelfth regiment, saving entire control of the ball, were responsible to the persons attending the same for any loss accruing, and that the servants in the dressing room were, for the time being, the servants of the committee of the Twefth regiment. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Benjamin Galbraith.

United States Commissioner's Court.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Geo. W. Morton, E-q.

Arsin 27.—The United States vs. Samuel Bollard, Jas. D.

Pecks, and William Dally—The complaint in this case is
for assaulting a Chinese sailor named Sing, with a belaying
pin. The defendants are the captain and mates of the
clipper ship Gazelle, and the investigation, which is principally through an interpreter, has been gding on for
some time, though it is merely one of those cases of
common assault so frequently before our United States
authorities. The only remarkable feature in the evidence
to day was, that a Chinese witness, on being asked by the
forminiscioner, previous to his being seven, what he be
beved in, replied that he believed in the President of the
United States and God Almighty. The case is still further
adjourned.

Eighth Avenue Railroad

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Milchell

April 27.—An order was granted against the Eighth

Avenne Heilroad Company, to show cause why an in one
tion should not issue. The order is returnable up Satur-

Pelice Intelligence.

Appendment to the Commissioners of Police,—The Commissioners of Police pesterday afternoon held another meeting, and appointed Dr. Macdonald as membar of the department, who is to be detailed by the Mayor as one of the acting surgeon sporting on the upper wards. Dr. Macdonald was the first surgeon appointed on the police as attending physician, by Mayor Havermeyer.

Arrest and Recape of a Notorious Thief.—Officer Linebeck, of the Twentieth ward, on Thursday evening arrested a notorious character, calling himself Charles Thempson, but whose proper name is Henry Hagan, on a charge of windling, in defrauding John B. Tinker ont of 4460, under the following false representations:—It seems that Mr. Tinker, about ten days since, saw an advertisement in one of the daily papers, offering the sale of stock, lease, and fixtures of a saloon situated at No. 41 Chambers street, under Burton's theatre. The application was to be made to C. B. Howes, No. 83 Nassau street. In accordance with the advertisement Mr. Tinker called on Mr. Howes, who referred him to Thompson, at the saloon in Chambers street. Thompson there informed Mr. Tinker that he had a three years lease of the premises from the first of May coming, and that the only object of his giving up the business was that he had been appointed a clerk in a public office. The statements thus made, and seeing the supposed Thompson apparently in possession of the place, induced him to purchase the stock, lease and fixtures for the sum of \$450, and in payment therefor, paid him \$250 cash, gave him a hors valued at \$100, and a note at four months for \$100, and as an acknowledgment for the amount paid, Thompson gave the following receipt:—

Received from J. B. Tinker two hundred and fifty dollars, and his note for one hundred dollars, at four months from date of this agreement and also a horse valued at \$100, and a note at four months from date of this agreement and also horse valued at the secondary of the premises of the premises. The hundred of the second

from a man in West Broadway, who had purchased it from the prisoner. The accused was taken before Justice Osborn, who held him to answer a requisition from the Albany authorities.

"Butcher Joe" and his Associates sent to the Penitentiary.—Justice Stuart on Tuesday, under the recently passed Vagrant act, convicted four notorious black scamps, calling themselves Joseph Morrison, alias "Butcher Joe," James Willis, hass Wheeler, and John Monahan, as common vagrants, having no lawful employment, but merely prowl about the streets, defrauding unsuspecting countrymen, by means of the "burning game." The Justice committed them each for the term of six months to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Burglary and Larceny.—Some bold thief on Monday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, entered the dwelling house of Mr. J. S. Carpenter, residing at No. 117. West Twenty-second sirect, by means of a false key, and stole from one of the spher rooms a gold hunting watch, several diamond rings, breast plus, seart plus, braceleta, and a pearl porte monnaie, centaining two \$5 bills. The thief recaped with the property.

An Extensice Affair—Supposed Larceny.—A case of considerable magnitude, involving some \$25,000, is now under investigation before Judge Osborn. The larceny consists of the purloining of certificates of stock or shares in a mining company about to be carried into operation in Nova Scotia. One of the alleged guilty parties has already been put under arrest, and others, it is said, are to be arrested, who are concerned in the affair.

Charge of Bigamy.—Officer Kearney, of the Second district police, yesterday arrested a man named James Russell, on a charge of bigamy, in having on the 2d of February last past married one Ruth Shaw, having still a wife living. It was shown by the evidence of Austin Carr, of No. 59 Fo. rth street, that Russell had lived with his first wife for eighteen years past, and had always represented her as such, she having united with him in the signing of a mortgage. The last marriage w

running ever a German boy, four years old, named Krash, whose parents reside in Mercer street, near Prince. The child was very seriously if not fatally in ured. The accused parties were taken before Justice Stuart, who required them to give bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge.

required them to give bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge.

Violent Assault and Robbery.—The last Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against a young man named John Solomon, alias Helderman, charged with violently assaulting Mrs. Era Pooley, of No. 182 Houston street, whom it is alleged he struck with an axe, severely wounding her on the arm and shoulders, and then robbed her person of a watch. Officers Spicer and Campbell on These day arrested the accused, and the magistrate held him to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer the charge set forth in the indictment.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatric.—The new play entitled "Pauline," and the splendid musical drama entitled the "Monk and the Gipsy," are the pieces selected for this evening. The music is original, both vocal and instrumental, the seenery is new, and the costumes are beautiful. In the first piece Mr. Eddy appears as Hora se de Beauvale, and in the second Mr. Stevens, Mr. Savage and Miss Hiffert will sustain the leading characters. Miss bawes and Mr. Fletcher will dance, and the orchestra will play the Yankee Boodle quadrilles.

quadrilles.

Broadway Theatre.—The piece selected for the commencement of the performances this evening is Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. Forrest appearing as Claude Melnotte, Davidge as Col. Damas, Madame Ponisi as Pauline, and Mrs. Henry as Widow Melnotte. Miss Frice will dance a pas seul, and the amuse meents will terminate with the new comic drama entitled "Lattle Toddlekins," which is now being performed in London, with great success.

Nome's Garden.—The receipts of this evening are for the benefit of Signor Salvi, one of the most accomplished tenors in the States. He is well known to the musical classes, and we have no doubt but that he will this eve-ning receive a substantial testimony of the respect which is held for his superior abilities as a vocalist. The piece selected is "Lucrezia Borgia," with all the principal artists in the cast.

artists in the cast.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., who has been playing at this theatre with great success, takes the character of Hercula, the Huron, this evening for the last time, as his engagement is concluded, and he will take his benefit to merrow evening. The amusements will commence with "Civilization," which will be withdrawn after to night, and all will close with Howard Payne's comedy of the "Merry Menarch."

NATIONAL THEATHE.—The farce called the "Miseries of Human Life" will commence the amusements at the

NATIONAL THEATHE.—The farce called the "Miseries of Human Life" will commence the amusements at this flourishing establishment, and the next feature will be the new and splendid spectacle called the "Armorer of Tyre," which has been drawing immense audiences. The manager has taken such pains to produce this piece in the greatest splendor, that it will likely have a long and very successful run.

the greatest splendor, that it will likely have a long and very successful run.

Wallack's Theather—Bulwer's excellent play of the "Lady of Lyons" will commence the amusements tonight. Mr. Lester and Miss Laura Keene appear in the characters of Claude Melnotte and Pauline Deschapelles, in which they have been so greatly admired. They will be aided in the other characters by Messrs. Blake, Chippendale, Reynolds, Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Cramer. The entertainments conclude with "His Last Legs," Mr. Brougham sustaining the part of O'Callaghan.

St. Charles Theather—Three excellent pieces are offered by the manager of this neat little theatre for this evening's amusement. The first is called "Military Execution," and the next is the beautiful drama, by Mr. Filgrim, called "Eveleen Wilson," which embraces in its cast nearly all the members of the dramatic company, and all will close with the farce of the "Rough Diamond."

and all will close with the large of the "losgi blamond."

American Museum.—Two very amusing pieces are announced for this afternoon, namely, "Allow me to Apologise," and the "Milliner's Hollday," and in the evening
the domestic drama of the "Williow Copse," with Clarke,
Hadaway, Miss Mestayer, and other artists of dramatic
celebrity, in the lending characters. The Happy Family
are still attracting hundreds to see them.

Bowkey Circus.—Madigan & Stone's equestrian troupe
appears to night in a variety of the most pleasing feats
of the ring. Mr. Hiram Franklin, of double somerset
notoriety, and whose exercises on the slack rope are
without parallel, will appear, as also one of the most
graceful equestriennes that ever appeared in New York,
Miss Rose Madigan.

Country's Opena House.—The plaintive melodies which

Miss Rose Madigan.

CHEST'S OPERA HOUSE --The plaintive melodies which are sung by this company have still the charm of crowding Mechanics' Hall every night. The pragramme for this evening contains a variety of songs and instrumental writernances.

Wood's Mineragues are as popular as ever, if we may

judge from respectable houses. They sing well; the choruses are rendered with barmony, and the dancing is capital. Mr. Campbellis a great acquisition to this company. His solor are excellent. in Maryland, she jumped overboard from one of the Mo-Farvand's Holy Land is deservedly popular. The ex-bile and New Orleans boats, and was drowned.

hibition recalls to the mind the dearest remembrances, is amusing and very instructive.

ROBERT HELLER'S astonishing necromantic feats are talked of by all who visit his temple of magic. His second sight and spirit knocking deceptions are really surprising. Owners' ALPINE RAMBLES are the theme of every one. He is a peculiarly comic fellow. His lecture is both amusing and instructive, and his luitative powers are capital. The illustrative paintings are beautiful.

SUNGE SEVERO FREIM, the distinguished based singer, who created so decided a sensation in our musical community during the performance of the Bishop opera troupe at Niblo's, last winter, has arrived in this city, from a highly successful tour in the South. The southern press speak in the highest terms of his voice and superfority as an artist.

MR. EARNEY WILLIAMS has fitted up the Lyceum in Bal.

Mr. Earney Williams has fitted up the Lyeeum in Bal-timore, where he purposes giving a series of dramatic entertainments.

MR. HACKETT is performing in the Walnut street thea-

tre, Philadelphia.

Miss Enna Bruch, the Scottish vocalist, will leave for California during the coming month.

F Madame Anna Bishop is giving a series of concerts in Richmond, Va.

Miss Kimmerty had a crowded house for her benefit in. Philadelphia, on the 25th instant.

Letter from a Cuben Extle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Six—I allow myself to hope that you will be good enough to give insertion to the following in your valuable journal, which is eagerly and widely read by those to whom it is important that I should make known the truth, and stand with my honor intact.

Unjustly banished from my country by a decree dated.

April, 1851, on the authority of the Captain General of Cuba, (Don José de la Concha,) two ideas alone occupied my mind in setting my foot upon this land of liberty:—

To throw a light upon the iniquitous proceedings, raised on the blackest calumny, which led to my being borne from vessel to vessel, from prison to prison, from

raised on the blackest calumy, which led to my being borne from vessel to vessel, from prison to prison, from Vigo to Cadiz, Cadiz to Malaga, Malaga to Almeira, Almeira te Carthagena, Carthagena to Alicante, Alicante to Valencia, Valencia to Barcelona. Barcelona to the Balearic Isles, thence back again to Seville, Seville to Madrid, Madrid to Valladolid, Valladolid to Soria, Soria to Bargo de Osma.

2. To prove, in the clearest manner, the absence of all correspondence, on my part, with any parties who have either from within or without agitated the Island of Cuba, and my non-participation in the projected invasion of that land.

If, for the future, I have renounced all hope of returning to Spain, it is not without having exhausted every means of there obtaining that justice which was due to me—nothing less; for an injury would be done to me were even a suspicion to exist that I had, whilst engaged in this duty, allowed one secret, silent thought, to occupy my heart of gaining honors or recompenses, which would but have rendered my misfortune less glorious.

If I have lost all hope of embracing once more upon my native soil those beings who are dearest to my heart. I have at least the gladdening consolation in my exile—in my cherished proseription—of having had the courage to defy persecution, by unrelling and baring to view the abuses, the base venalities, of a great number of the civil functionaries of my country, who were making a shameless and systematic traffic of justice, and by opposing with all my energy the force of despotism, without having ever concented to prostrate myself before tyranny as the purchase of my liberty.

That which in other countries, (where public men are amenable to public opinion for their acts.) would have been at once and for ever deemed a virtue, has against me been constituted a crime, and under the pretext of benefitting the State, contemptible calumniators have evoked private vengeance against myself.

With the greatest calumness and assurance—without a thought of contradicti

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, April 27, 1853. Six—Having just returned from a four years residence on Puget Sound, Northern Oregon, permit me, for the benefit of our emigrating population, to testify, through

your widely circulated columns, to some of the surpassing advantages of that portion of the territory.

I have travelled through every State in the Union, and can safely aver that I have never found a place to equal that delightful country for healthiness, beauty of scenery, and unvarying temperature. There is an invigorating influence in the atmosphere peculiar to itself, experienced by every one, and productive of the most buoyant spi-

rits—the real source of happiness.

The land is well adapted for cultivation and pasturage: On a space of twelve acres I raised over five thousand bushels of potatoes, of a dry and excellent quality, some

bushels of potatoes, of a dry and excellent quality, some of which weighed over four pounds each, and even the largest were as sound at the core as the smallest; oninos, cabbages, turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. produce likewise very abundantly, and no farmer would hope for better crops of wheat and cats.

The pesturage, generally, is not to be excelled, and is abundant throughout the year, particularly on a large district known as "Puyallup," about eight miles inland from the shores of Puget Sound, where the prajries are covered with wild cats and red and whits top clover, presenting from April to November the richest possible lux uriance, and constantly so plenty that no farmer ever thinks of providing fodder for his stock during winter. The winters are very mild, and snow is rarely more than an inch deep.

The timber, of which there is great abundance, particularly eccar and fir, is of the largest and finest quality.

cularly cecar and fir, is of the largest and finest quality. In short, the purity of the air, the luxuriant prairies, the forests of noble tall trees on every side, the neverfailing springs of purest, coolest water, innumerable lakes, an almost profuse abundance of game and fish—all harmonize to render it one of the most delightful countries in the world; and were it better known, and that the "Donation Act" gives a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land to every American settler, not only emigrants, but thousands who never thought of emigrating, would abandon their present undertakings for the certainty of good farms and easy and rich harvests, which await them there

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully, JAMES HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. CAZENOVIA Madison Co., N. Y., April 26, 1853. In the name of Frank Pierce and the Postmaster Ger In the name of Frank Pierce and the Postmaster Geeeral, is there no remedy for our mail arrangements? I am an old subscriber to the HeralD, and take a deep interest in its success; but why is it that we can't get it here in less than thirty-six hours from New York? The morning HeralD arrives in Syracuse at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day of publication; we don't get the same paper until the next day at 6 P. M. We are only two hours from the depot. A genileman remarked to me yesterday that he would take the HeralD if it would come in decent time. Others talk of stopping their New York papers and taking Albany ard Utica and other papers. If I knew where the fault was, I would write accordingly. There is no doubt the HeralD lays over some where twenty-four hours.

hours.

We have three candidates up for postmaster here—one old fashioned, modest, straight democrat; one Hough and Marcy democrat, and one of the young America school. The office is worth about \$700.

Gerrit Smith has started a new paper here, called the Progressive Christians. Some of the boys call it the "Christian Propeller," and others the "Christian Get-up."

A Tornado in Indiana.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Register, April 21.]

A most destructive tornado passed over the 18th part of our county last Tuesday. The furthest west that we have heard of was on Rolling Prairie, in La Porte county, where it scattered the fences in its pathway, and when it struck the thick timber, mowed a road through it about eighty rods wide, uprooting the trees, large and small. In this county, it passed about a mile south of Terre Coupee Prairie, and almost entirely ruined a wood-lot by the sad havoc which it made, tearing up the trees and tossing them about as if they were mere pipe-stems.

At Mount Pleasant, four miles West of us, it struck Portage Prairie, and took an easterly direction across it, throwing fences down most ruthlessly. On the east side of the prairie, it unroofed a barn laid trees flat, carried off panels of fence to parts unknown, stole a rick of straw, and did divers other injuries. Crossing the river and pursuing its course towards Michigan, it unroofed houses and barns for about a dozen farmers. We hear of no lives being lost; but regret to learn that a daughter of Mr. Ruit's had her arm broken. At Mr. Wilkinson's, their week's wash of clothing, which was hanging to dry in the loft, was carried off and lost. At Mr. Salloway's, some persons saw the tornado lit's a call from the ground, whirl it around with great force, and carry it a considerable distance into the woods, where it was afterwards found unhurt. At Koehler and Duey's farm on Harris Prairie, a wagon was standing in the yard; after the hurricane had passed, the wagon box was found splintered to pieces, the wagon forcibly uncoupled, and one of the axles broken short off in the hub.

FIRE IN ALBANY.—On the 25th instant, a fire broke out in a row of two s'ory wooden buildings, on the west side of Green street, between Arch and Rensselaer threets, Albany. Two, on the corner of Arch and Green streets, belonged to Alderman John McEvoy, the corner occupied as a groccry by Mr. Smith. Of the two adjoining, one, occupied as a groccry by Mr. Iynch, was owned by Mr. Johnson—the other by David Rose. The two next were owned by P. Fox, who occupied the corner as a grocery. All these buildings were wholly er in part residences, and were occupied by some feurteen families. With the exception of the corner occupied by Mr. Fox, the buildings were either destroyed or partially burnt.

OLD BULLION .- The Missouri Democrat thus speaks Nobody need be concerned about Old Bullion being sent across the sea. He won't go. He has refused the mission to England more than once, as well as other the mission to England more than once, as well as other high cabinet appointments tendered him under the ad-ministrations of Jackson and Van Buren. He will accept no office unless appointed to it by the people of Missouri, whom it has been his highest ambition to serve during his lorg public career."

TRAGICAL.—F. Kapp, of Dimopolis, Ala., publisher of the Marengo Patriot, a few weeks since committed snicide by jumping overboard from one of the lake boats, while going from Mobile to New Orleans. In 1845 his wife became insane, and while on her way to ker relatives